### T

#### A. Interpretation – Removing sanctions is a form of appeasement

Stern 6 (Martin, University of Maryland Graduate, Debunking detente, 11/27/06, http://www.diamondbackonline.com/article\_56223e79-7009-56a3-8afe-5d08bfff6e08.html)

Appeasement is defined as "granting concessions to potential enemies to maintain peace." Giving Iran international legitimacy and removing sanctions would have maintained peace with a potential enemy without changing the undemocratic practices of the enemy. If this isn't appeasement, I don't know how better to define the word.

#### Engagement and appeasement are distinct

Resnick 1 (Evan, Assistant Professor and coordinator of the United States Programme at RSIS, “Defining Engagement,” Journal of International Affairs, 0022197X, Spring2001, Vol. 54, Issue 2, <http://web.ebscohost.com.turing.library.northwestern.edu/ehost/detail?sid=1b56e6b4-ade2-4052-9114-7d107fdbd019%40sessionmgr12&vid=2&hid=24&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=mth&AN=4437301>)

Thus, a rigid conceptual distinction can be drawn between engagement and appeasement. Whereas both policies are positive sanctions--insofar as they add to the power and prestige of the target state--engagement does so in a less direct and less militarized fashion than appeasement. In addition, engagement differs from appeasement by establishing an increasingly interdependent relationship between the sender and the target state. At any juncture, the sender state can, in theory, abrogate such a relationship at some (ideally prohibitive) cost to the target state.(n34) Appeasement, on the other hand, does not involve the establishment of contacts or interdependence between the appeaser and the appeased. Territory and/or a sphere of influence are merely transferred by one party to the other either unconditionally or in exchange for certain concessions on the part of the target state.

#### B. Violation – they remove restrictions – that’s appeasement

#### C. Voting issue

#### 1. Limits – infinite amount of restrictions the aff can remove – explodes neg research burden

#### 2. Ground – Lose spending links based off of increases in funding

#### Extra-T – stick to the plan – no reason to vote for the team other than plan-action

#### Put standards here prashant

### K

Calls upon the state are used to legitimize capitalism by remedying disorganization and depoliticizing action that exploits the poor. This turns case.

Hall, prof @ University College London, 89, Peter Hall Prof. Planning and Regeneration at The Bartlett, University College London. 1989. Cities of Tomorrow. Pgs. 335-341

At the same time, a specifically Marxian view of planning emerged in the English-speaking world. To describe it adequately would require a course in Marxist theory. But, in inadequate summary, it states that the structure of the capitalist city itself, including its land-use and activity patterns, is the result of capital in pursuit of profit. Because capitalism is doomed to recurrent crises, which deepen in the current stage of late capitalism, capital calls upon the state, as its agent, to assist it by remedying disorganization in commodity production, and by aiding the reproduction of the labour force. It thus tries to achieve certain necessary objectives: to facilitate continued capital accumulation, by ensuring rational allocation of resources; by assisting the reproduction of the labour force through the provision of social services, thus maintaining a delicate balance between labour and capital and preventing social disintegration; and by guaranteeing and legitimating capitalist social and property relations. As Dear and Scott put it: 'In summary, planning is an historically-specific and socially-necessary response to the self-disorganizing tendencies of privatized capitalist social and property relations as these appear in urban space.'° In particular, it seeks to guarantee collective provision of necessary infrastructure and certain basic urban services, and to reduce negative externalities whereby certain activities of capital cause losses to other parts of the system.59 But, since capitalism also wishes to circumscribe state planning as far as possible, there is an inbuilt contradiction: planning, because of this inherent inadequacy, always solves one problem only by creating another.60 Thus, say the Marxists, nineteenth-century clearances in Paris created a working-class housing problem; American zoning limited the powers of industrialists to locate at the most profitable locations." And planning can never do more than modify some parameters of the land development process; it cannot change its intrinsic logic, and so cannot remove the contradiction between private accumulation and collective action." Further, the \*capitalist class is by no means homogenous; different fractions of capital may have divergent, even contradictory interests, and complex alliances may be formed in consequence; thus, latter-day Marxist explanations come close to being pluralist, albeit with a strong structural element.' But in the process, 'the more that the State intervenes in the urban system, the greater is the likelihood that different social groups and fractions will contest the legitimacy of its decisions. Urban life as a whole becomes progressively invaded by political controversies and dilemmas'. Because traditional non-Marxian planning theory has ignored this essential basis of planning, so Marxian commentators argue, it is by definition vacuous; it seeks to define what planning ideally ought to be, devoid of all context; its function has been to depoliticize planning as an activity, and thus to legitimate it.

Capitalism causes an irrational hystericization of self-preservation, causing ecological catastrophe, famine, disease, war, and finally extinction.

Deborah Cook, Professor of Philosophy, University of Windsor, 2006, “Staying Alive: Adorno and Habermas on Self-Preservation Under Late Capitalism.”

In the passage in Negative Dialectics where he warns against self-preservation gone wild, Adorno states that it is “only as reflection upon … self-preservation that reason would be above nature” (1973, 289). To rise above nature, then, reason must become “cognizant of its own natural essence” (1998b, 138). To be more fully rational, we must reflect on what Horkheimer and Adorno once called our underground history (1972, 231). In other words, we must recognize that our behavior is motivated and shaped by instincts, including the instinct for self-preservation (Adorno 1998a, 153). In his lectures on Kant, Adorno makes similar remarks when he summarizes his solution to the problem of self-preservation gone wild. To remedy this problem, nature must first become conscious of itself (Adorno 2000, 104). Adopting the Freudian goal of making the unconscious conscious, Adorno also insists that this critical self-understanding be accompanied by radical social, political, and economic changes that would bring to a halt the self-immolating domination of nature. This is why mindfulness of nature is necessary but not sufficient to remedy unbridled self-preservation. In the final analysis, society must be fundamentally transformed in order rationally to accommodate instincts that now run wild owing to our forgetfulness of nature in ourselves. By insisting on mindfulness of nature in the self, Adorno champions a form of rationality that would tame self-preservation, but in contrast to Habermas, he thinks that the taming of self-preservation is a normative task rather than an accomplished fact. Because self-preservation remains irrational, we now encounter serious environmental problems like those connected with global warming and the greenhouse effect, the depletion of natural resources, and the death of more than one hundred regions in our oceans. Owing to self-preservation gone wild, we have colonized and destabilized large parts of the world, adversely affecting the lives of millions, when we have not simply enslaved or murdered their inhabitants outright. Famine and disease are often the result of ravaging the land in the name of survival imperatives. Wars are waged in the name of self-preservation: with his now notoriously invisible weapons of mass destruction, Saddam Hussein was said to represent a serious threat to the lives of citizens in the West. The war against terrorism, waged in the name of self-preservation, has seriously undermined human rights and civil liberties; it has also been used to justify the murder, rape, and torture of thousands. As it now stands, the owners of the means of production ensure our survival through profits that, at best, only trickle down to the poorest members of society. Taken in charge by the capitalist economy, self-preservation now dictates that profits increase exponentially to the detriment of social programs like welfare and health care. In addition, self-preservation has gone wild because our instincts and needs are now firmly harnessed to commodified offers of satisfaction that deflect and distort them. Having surrendered the task of self-preservation to the economic and political systems, we remain in thrall to untamed survival instincts that could well end up destroying not just the entire species, but all life on the planet.

Alternative text – vote negative to reject capitalism. Rejection of global capital is the starting point for change

Holloway, 02 (John, Ph.D in Political Science from the University of Edinburgh, Social Science Professor at Univ. of Puebla, “Change the World Without Taking Power,” <http://libcom.org/library/change-world-without-taking-power-john-holloway>)

In the beginning is the scream. We scream. When we write or when we read, it is easy to forget that the beginning is not the word, but the scream. Faced with the mutilation of human lives by capitalism, a scream of sadness, a scream of horror, a scream of anger, a scream of refusal: NO. The starting point of theoretical reflection is opposition, negativity, struggle. It is from rage that thought is born, not from the pose of reason, not from the reasoned-sitting-back-and-reflecting-on-the-mysteries-of-existence that is the conventional image of the thinker We start from negation, from dissonance. The dissonance can take many shapes. An inarticulate mumble of discontent, tears of frustration, a scream of rage, a confident roar. An unease, a confusion, a longing, a critical vibration. Our dissonance comes from our experience, but that experience varies. Sometimes it is the direct experience of exploitation in the factory, or of oppression in the home, of stress in the office, of hunger and poverty, or of state violence or discrimination. Sometimes it is the less direct experience through television, newspapers or books that moves us to rage. Millions of children live on the streets of the world. In some cities, street children are systematically murdered as the only way of enforcing respect for private property. In 1998 the assets of the 200 richest people were more than the total income of 41% of the world's people (two and a half billion). In 1960, the countries with the wealthiest fifth of the world's people had per capita incomes 30 times that of the poorest fifth: by 1990 the ratio had doubled to 60 to one, and by 1995 it stood at 74 to one. The stock market rises every time there is an increase in unemployment. Students are imprisoned for struggling for free education while those who are actively responsible for the misery of millions are heaped with honours and given titles of distinction, General, Secretary of Defence, President. The list goes on and on. It is impossible to read a newspaper without feeling rage, without feeling pain. Dimly perhaps, we feel that these things that anger us are not isolated phenomena, that there is a connection between them, that they are all part of a world that is flawed, a world that is wrong in some fundamental way. We see more and more people begging on the street while the stock markets break new records and company directors' salaries rise to ever dizzier heights, and we feel that the wrongs of the world are not chance injustices but part of a system that is profoundly wrong. Even Hollywood films (surprisingly, perhaps) almost always start from the portrayal of a fundamentally unjust world - before going on to reassure us (less surprisingly) that justice for the individual can be won through individual effort. Our anger is directed not just against particular happenings but is against a more general wrongness, a feeling that the world is askew, that the world is in some way untrue. When we experience something particularly horrific, we hold up our hands in horror and say 'that cannot be! it cannot be true!' We know that it is true, but feel that it is the truth of an untrue world. What would a true world look like? We may have a vague idea: it would be world of justice, a world in which people could relate to each other as people and not as things, a world in which people would shape their own lives. But we do not need to have a picture of what a true world would be like in order to feel that there is something radically wrong with the world that exists. Feeling that the world is wrong does not necessarily mean that we have a picture of a utopia to put in its place. Nor does is necessarily mean a romantic, some-day-my-prince-will-come idea that, although things are wrong now, one day we shall come to a true world, a promised land, a happy ending. We need no promise of a happy ending to justify our rejection of a world we feel to be wrong. That is our starting point: rejection of a world that we feel to be wrong, negation of a world we feel to be negative. This is what we must cling to.

### CP

#### Counterplan: The United States Federal Government should selectively loosen trade restrictions on Cuba.

#### **1.Targeted sanctions solve human rights violations effectively by focusing pressure on the Castro government to reform**

Alexander 3 (Brian, CEO of the Cuba Policy Foundation, works with Congress to create US policy, “TARGETING CASTRO, NOT CUBA: CONSIDERING A SMART SANCTIONS APPROACH TOWARD CUBA,” ASCE 2003, http://www.ascecuba.org/publications/proceedings/volume13/pdfs/alexander.pdf)

One possible option is a policy of “smart sanctions.” Smart sanctions or “targeted” sanctions, are limited coercive measures intended to focus pressure or leverage on decision-making elites and other culpable parties for unacceptable behavior. Differing in significant ways from comprehensive sanctions, a smart sanctions approach is meant to limit the impact of a sanctions regime to specific individuals or entities, while minimizing the impact or negative fallout on third parties. Smart or targeted sanctions may include such devices as: targeted financial sanctions, arms embargoes, travel bans, commodity embargos, and diplomatic restrictions. Applied effectively, a multilateral smart sanctions can focus attention on unacceptable actions of targeted individuals and entities, pressure such individuals or entities to modify their behavior, and serve as a valuable component of a broader strategy at promoting political or economic reform in a target country. Smart sanctions, while not a panacea, can serve a strategy of bringing about reform. Notably, unlike comprehensive sanctions, a multilateral smart sanctions policy is less likely to exclude other policy tools, including expanding limited engagement. For example, smart sanctions would not necessarily be mutually exclusive to lifting the U.S. travel ban, or broadening U.S. commercial engagement with the island. Proposals to expand U.S. exports to Cuba, floated among Washington policy circles during the months prior to the crackdown, could still proceed under a targeted sanctions program and immediate, limited economic gains potential of Cuba could be achieved in the short-term, coinciding with a multilateral targeted sanctions program.¶ Since the latter part of the 1990s, smart sanctions have become an increasingly used tool in international affairs, but to date this approach has not been given serious consideration regarding the case of Cuba. To the author’s knowledge, no literature exists on the topic of applying smart sanctions toward Cuba, and this paper is the first attempt at spelling out such an approach. 1 A smart sanctions policy toward Cuba would not be a perfect solution. As the discussion in the next section will illustrate, the verdict is still out on how best to apply smart sanctions. However, smart sanctions offer the promise and opportunity for a strong, effective multilateral policy approach toward Cuba, for no fewer than the following reasons: • The international climate is more favorable toward a multilateral approach than at other times in recent memory. • Smart sanctions offer a viable “third way,” toward Cuba that bridges the gap between the constructive engagement of America’s allies and the comprehensive sanctions of the United States. Unilateral U.S. comprehensive sanctions have not been successful in achieving goals of political and economic reform in Cuba. Meanwhile, America’s comprehensive sanctions are internationally disdained and viewed as ineffective. Comprehensive sanctions have caused unintended consequences that unnecessarily harm third parties and, according to some, they have provided Castro justification for Cuba’s shortcomings. Moreover, neither is constructive engagement viewed, in itself, as a perfect solution or panacea for promoting political and economic reforms. Smart sanctions, because they are targeted would also minimize unintended or unnecessary harm to the political and economic interests of international allies. • A multilateral smart sanctions policy would minimize unnecessary hardship to potential allies on the island who oppose the unacceptable behavior of the Castro government while sending a symbolic support to their cause. • Smart sanctions would direct attention of the Cuba debate to the Castro government, its human rights abuses, and its failure to adopt or adhere to meaningful political and economic re- forms, and its responsibility for Cuba’s faltering economy. Targeted sanctions would help direct pressure on the Castro government to respond to the demands behind the sanctions policy or to undertake broader reform. • Smart sanctions do not preclude some forms of economic, political and cultural engagement that international actors may find favorable, and they do not necessarily exclude application of other approaches for addressing Cuba.

#### **2. Targeted sanctions minimize collateral damage while maximizing pressure on the ruling elite to reform --- financial sanctions prove**

Shagabutdinova and Berejikian 7 (Ella, Consultant at The World Bank, University of Georgia School of Law, and Jeffrey, Josiah Meigs Distinguished Teaching Professor at the University of Georgia, and Associate Professor in the Department of International Affairs, “Deploying Sanctions while Protecting Human Rights: Are Humanitarian “Smart” Sanctions Effective?,” Journal of Human Rights 6:59-74, 2007, https://www.ucdc.edu/sites/default/files/uploads/documents/Academic/Courses/V12SB/smartsanctions.pdf)

Smart Sanctions Critics of traditional sanctions have thus argued that sanctions tend to disproportionately damage innocent populations and because such populations often have little capacity to affect their government’s policies, sanctions are by definition unlikely to meet with success. In order to be effective, sanctions must impose costs on the target’s ruling elite. To be humane, they must avoid damage to innocent civilians. In response, sanctions advocates have offered the concept of smart sanctions. The term is analogous to smart bombs: conventional explosives intended to concentrate military damage on select targets while avoiding collateral damage. The goal of smart sanctions is similar, and intended to overcome what we now know to be the failures of conventional sanctions. Advocates argue that the value of smart sanctions “lies in the fact that they would sharply focus [pressure] on the targeted leadership or group, with little or any negative impact on civilian populations and third states” (United Nations Secretariat 2000). Proponents argue that this produces several concrete benefits including; the protection of innocent groups, exclusive targeting of political elites who have the capacity—directly or through political pressure—to alter government policy and, therefore, greater overall effectiveness. The approach is designed to “hit the real perpetrators harder and to spare potential innocent victims, leading to speedier change of sanctionee behavior” (Tostensen and Bull 2002). Which Sanctions are “Smart”? Typically, economic sanctions involve either trade or financial restrictions and sometimes both. 2 Trade sanctions ban target exports and restrict targets imports. The goal of trade action is to disrupt the flow of goods and services in the target economy and thereby, reduce overall economic activity. By contrast, financial sanctions seek to restrict elite access to financial and monetary resources and may take many forms including reduction in aid, denial of loans, and the seizure or freezing of individual and organizational accounts. Of the two approaches, trade restrictions are least likely to serve the humanitarian purposes of smart sanctions. Trade action, in the form of embargos or export restrictions, is a blunt instrument that affects the target economy as a whole. It tends, therefore, to impose economic pain disproportionately on poor and middle class populations by depriving them of essential goods and services for which they are not economically positioned to secure substitutes. Wealthy elites are typically less affected because they have the economic resources and international contacts to secure substitute goods or to circumvent the restrictions via black or gray markets. By contrast financial sanctions focus economic pressure and are therefore possibly more effective than trade restrictions (Elliott 1999). Because the pain of trade action is diffused, elites have little incentive to concede to the demands of sender governments. Moreover, as noted above diffusion across domestic groups can be turned to political advantage by elites who can claim that outsiders are responsible for the terrible plight of civilians. This inoculates the target regime against a critique of its own failures and provides a convenient scape- goat for societal ills that would otherwise be pinned to the existing government (Tostensen and Bull 2002). Financial restrictions, on the other hand, target elites directly, thereby creating incentives for compliance within the groups that can actually alter government policy. For example, individual and government assets can be frozen, and this squarely targets policy makers. Elite access to off-shore accounts can also be severed. While such measures place costs directly on the ruling regime and associated elites, they also minimize collateral damage to the general population. Financial restrictions are also less public, and thus hold the potential to reduce elite capacity to capitalize on “rally around the flag” effects (Olson 1979). Smart sanctions advocates, therefore, see financial restrictions as the best way to mi igate the pernicious aspects of traditional trade sanctions. Financial restrictions focus economic pain on the true targets—government officials and associated elites—while minimizing damage to innocent populations. For this reason, financial sanctions are both more effective and humane than trade sanctions, and as a result, hold the greatest potential to constitute both an effective and humane alternative to war.

#### Targeted sanctions encourage democratic change --- proven by lifting Internet sanctions.

Fletcher 10 (Pascal, Bureau Chief at Reuters, “Smart sanctions can support democratic change: U.S.,” Reuters, 3-15-10, http://www.reuters.com/article/2010/03/15/us-usa-sanctions-democracy-idUSTRE62E34K20100315)

(Reuters) - Adjusting and even selectively loosening U.S. sanctions against countries like Iran and Cuba can serve foreign policy goals by encouraging democratic change through greater Internet freedom and other means, a U.S. Treasury official said on Monday.¶ Adam Szubin, director of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), which enforces U.S. sanctions against designated states, companies and people, told a conference such "smart sanctions" would help the U.S. government further its goals of fostering greater freedom and democracy.¶ He said Washington last week adjusted its sanctions regimes against Iran, Cuba and Sudan to allow the export by U.S. companies of services and software related to personal communications over the Internet.¶ This was aimed at increasing the access of citizens in those states to online communications technologies.¶ "It's exactly what I think OFAC needs to be doing, not simply designating new targets or tightening sanctions, but also loosening sanctions when it can further our foreign policy goals," Szubin said in a keynote address to an international money laundering conference in Hollywood, Florida.¶ He cited the increased use over the last year of the Internet and social networking sites by opponents of Iran's government to disseminate their anti-government activities.¶ He said this activity, carried out through online sites and tools like Twitter, Facebook and instant messaging, removed any doubts "that personal communication software and its widespread availability are integral to seeing democratic change come to some of the most oppressive regimes on earth."¶ "So we are doing our part ... to open that world up to the people of Iran, to the people of Cuba and to the people of Sudan," Szubin said.¶ Iran remained a top priority in U.S. foreign policy and national security, he said, citing its "pursuit of weapons of mass destruction in contravention of repeated U.N. Security Council resolutions" and its "active role as a supporter of terrorism."¶ "There is no country in the world that is supporting terrorism as close to the level of Iran and its destabilizing role in the region, in funding, arming and fueling insurgencies and the Taliban," Szubin said.¶ He said OFAC would seek to make its overall sanctions enforcement more effective by clearly focusing and targeting its actions on major violators.

#### **CP garners international approval.**

Alexander 3 (Brian, CEO of the Cuba Policy Foundation, works with Congress to create US policy, “TARGETING CASTRO, NOT CUBA: CONSIDERING A SMART SANCTIONS APPROACH TOWARD CUBA,” ASCE 2003, http://www.ascecuba.org/publications/proceedings/volume13/pdfs/alexander.pdf)

An additional consideration raising the promise of success in a smart sanctions policy is that it may be easier to muster the international political will to apply them, given their intrinsic safeguards against unintended humanitarian harm or negative impact on third parties. In the case of Cuba, this is a key consideration, given historic international opposition to the U.S. approach of comprehensive sanctions against the island. Narrowing the target of the sanctions and limiting the potential for unwanted effects may increase the international will to apply a sanctions program. That smart sanctions may be easier to apply does not necessarily mean that they will succeed – this must be addressed in the nature of the smart sanctions policy itself; but the greater ease of acquiring international consensus behind a multilateral measure has a positive value that should not be overlooked.

#### **CP has a symbolic and deterrent value.**

Alexander 3 (Brian, CEO of the Cuba Policy Foundation, works with Congress to create US policy, “TARGETING CASTRO, NOT CUBA: CONSIDERING A SMART SANCTIONS APPROACH TOWARD CUBA,” ASCE 2003, http://www.ascecuba.org/publications/proceedings/volume13/pdfs/alexander.pdf)

Other factors to consider in measuring the success of smart sanctions policies are the symbolic and deterrent value. Simply employing measures that target specific entities sends a signal of condemnation, which may erode the authority of perpetrators of unacceptable behavior and draw international and domestic attention to their transgressions which led to such condemnation. In the case of Cuba, a multilateral program of condemning Castro could have significant symbolic value in undermining his authority and encouraging greater outspokenness among those holding divergent views on the island. A deterrent value may emerge from usage of smart sanctions as well, wherein international actors may be hesitant to undertake certain reprehensible acts if there is credible reason to believe that they may be subject to targeted sanctions.

### DA

#### Raul would resist dramatic change—the US needs to engage gradually to ensure future breakthroughs—their author

Colvin, 08 (Jake, fellow with the New Ideas Fund, a group that seeks new approaches and paradigms for U.S. national security and foreign policy. He is also Vice President for Global Trade Issues at the National Foreign Trade Council (NFTC) and oversees the Cuba initiative of USA\*Engage, “The Case for a New Cuba Policy”, 12/23/2008, http://web.archive.org/web/20120904201743/http://www.newideasfund.org/proposals/Colvin%20-%20Cuba%20-%20Master.pdf)

It can be frustrating.‖96 Given the checkered history of U.S.-Cuban relations, uncertainty surrounding Cuba‘s economy in the wake of recent hurricanes, and the government‘s resistance to sudden change, Havana may not be in a rush to engage vigorously with the United States. Pickering speculates that ―a dramatic shift would be resisted by Raúl, who wants to keep any changes gradual.‖97 Still, presidents from John F. Kennedy to Reagan have demonstrated a willingness to engage with the Cuban government even at times of immense tension. Great presidents recognize that talking to the United States‘ enemies is not appeasement. ―Part of [a diplomat‘s] job is to maintain contact with people you wouldn‘t want to invite to dinner,‖ advises Davidow.98 The United States should reengage to support its interests on issues such as migration and counternarcotics while laying the groundwork for more substantial discussions later. Even if a breakthrough is not possible today, reestablishing regular channels of communication will make gradual improvement more likely down the road.

#### Arguments that lifting the embargo would help Cuba are founded on false assumptions—Cuba either won’t let us in or will direct the funds it gets to only supporting the government

Suchlicki Jun-00 (“The U.S. Embargo of Cuba,” JAIME SUCHLICKI is Emilio Bacardi Moreau Professor of History **¶** and International Studies and the Director of the Institute for Cuban **¶** and Cuban-American Studies at the University of Miami. He was the **¶** founding Executive Director of the North-South Center. For the past **¶** decade he was also the editor of the prestigious Journal of **¶** Interamerican Studies and World Affairs, <http://www6.miami.edu/iccas/USEmbargo.pdf>)

Opponents of U.S. policy toward Cuba claim that if the embargo and ¶ the travel ban are lifted, the Cuban people would benefit economically; ¶ American companies will penetrate and influence the Cuban market; the ¶ Communist system would begin to crumble and a transition to a democratic ¶ society would be accelerated. ¶ These expectations are based on several incorrect assumptions. First, ¶ that Castro and the Cuban leadership are naïve and inexperienced and, ¶ therefore, would allow tourists and investments from the U.S. to subvert the ¶ revolution and influence internal developments in the island. Second, that ¶ Cuba would open up and allow U.S. investments in all sectors of the ¶ economy, instead of selecting which companies could trade and invest. ¶ Third, that Castro is so interested in close relations with the U.S. that he is ¶ willing to risk what has been upper-most in his mind for 40 years – total ¶ control of power and a legacy of opposition to “Yankee imperialism,” – in ¶ exchange for economic improvements for his people. During the Fifth ¶ Communist Party Congress in 1997, Castro emphasized “We will do what is ¶ necessary without renouncing our principles. We do not like capitalism and ¶ we will not abandon our Socialist system.”

#### Even if Cuba cooperates, lifting the embargo will result in Cuba taking tight control over any aid we offer them—that strengthens the regime and makes Cuba more oppressive and less democratic

Suchlicki Jun-00 (“The U.S. Embargo of Cuba,” JAIME SUCHLICKI is Emilio Bacardi Moreau Professor of History **¶** and International Studies and the Director of the Institute for Cuban **¶** and Cuban-American Studies at the University of Miami. He was the **¶** founding Executive Director of the North-South Center. For the past **¶** decade he was also the editor of the prestigious Journal of **¶** Interamerican Studies and World Affairs, <http://www6.miami.edu/iccas/USEmbargo.pdf>)

A change in U.S. policy toward Cuba may have different and ¶ unintended results. The lifting of the embargo and the travel ban without ¶ meaningful changes in Cuba will:

- Guarantee the continuation of the current totalitarian structures.

- Strengthen state enterprises, since money will flow into businesses ¶ owned by the Cuban government. Most businesses are owned in ¶ Cuba by the state and, in all foreign investments, the Cuban ¶ government retains a partnership interest.

- Lead to greater repression and control since Castro and the ¶ leadership will fear that U.S. influence will subvert the revolution ¶ and weaken the Communist party’s hold on the Cuban people.

- Delay instead of accelerate a transition to democracy on the island.

- Allow Castro to borrow from international organizations such as ¶ the IMF, the World Bank, etc. Since Cuba owes billions of dollars ¶ to the former Soviet Union, to the Club of Paris, and to others, and ¶ has refused in the past to acknowledge or pay these debts, new ¶ loans will be wasted by Castro’s inefficient and wasteful system, ¶ and will be uncollectible. The reason Castro has been unable to pay ¶ back loans is not because of the U.S. embargo, but because his ¶ economic system stifles productivity and he continues to spend on ¶ the military, on adventures abroad, and on supporting a bankrupt ¶ welfare system on the island.

- Perpetuate the rather extensive control that the military holds over ¶ the economy and foster the further development of “Mafia type” ¶ groups that manage and profit from important sectors of the ¶ economy, particularly tourism, biotechnology, and agriculture.

- Negate the basic tenets of U.S. policy in Latin America which ¶ emphasize democracy, human rights, and market economies.

- Send the wrong message to the enemies of the U.S.: that a foreign ¶ leader can seize U.S. properties without compensation; allow the ¶ use of his territory for the introduction of nuclear missiles aimed at ¶ the U.S.; espouse terrorismand anti-U.S. causes throughout the ¶ world; and eventually the U.S. will “forget and forgive,” and ¶ reward him with tourism, investments, and economic aid.

#### Cuba will become a failed state if massive changes are implemented—large economic changes in Cuba would lead to destabilization and the collapse of all governmental systems in the country

Azel Sep-08 (José, “How to Think About Change in Cuba: A Guide for Policymakers,” José Azel is currently a Senior Research Associate at the Institute for Cuban and CubanAmerican Studies, University of Miami, <http://ctp.iccas.miami.edu/Research_Studies/Article-Azel-FINAL.pdf>)

But suppose that the U. S. government and the other constituencies - Cubans in ¶ the island and in exile, and the international community - are persuaded that economic ¶ changes per se represent an opening that should be rewarded in some fashion. A case in ¶ point is the argument that, in the case of Cuba, a very gradual approach to changes is ¶ called for in order to avoid the possible chaos resulting from more comprehensive and ¶ rapid changes. ¶ Cuba’s abysmal set of initial sociopolitical and economic conditions is such that ¶ the introduction of comprehensive massive changes could result in a failed state. Some ¶ may be tempted to dismiss this concern by noting that by some parameters (e.g. the ¶ pervasive informal economy, reluctance to participate in formal employment, etc.) Cuba ¶ is already a failed state. But technically Cuba is not a failed state.10 It is a stable closed ¶ state still able to implement and enforce government policy, albeit not uniformly ¶ particularly in economic matters. Therefore the gradualist argument deserves more ¶ serious considerations as it is always possible for conditions to get worse. ¶ The main concern hinges on the precarious balance between openness in a society ¶ and stability in that society. It is certainly the case that economic reforms – particularly ¶ reforms to begin a transition from a command economy to a market economy – are ¶ destabilizing. Decollectivization and desocialization create enormous social dislocations. ¶ They require a repositioning of the role of the state and a new model of social¶ relationships between the state and its people. Whatever the specific strategies selected ¶ they will demand many difficult choices. ¶ As Ian Bremmer points out in “The J Curve,” “for a country that is “stable ¶ because it’s closed” to become a country that is “stable because it is open” it must go ¶ through a transitional period of dangerous instability.” These are thoughtful security ¶ considerations that must be weighted by policymakers. Unfortunately Cuba’s present ¶ politico-economic system can not be the starting point for a serious development and ¶ reconstruction process. The country’s existing bureaucratic, institutional, and ¶ organizational framework is not conducive to the creation of a new state.

### PTX

#### Obama pushing for immigration reform

Fox 10/28 (Fox News, October 28, 2013, “Republican lobbying groups step up push on House to pass immigration reform,” http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2013/10/28/republican-lobbying-groups-step-up-push-on-house-to-pass-immigration-reform/)

However, both President Obama and Boehner expressed optimism last week that the House could pass immigration legislation.¶ Obama on Thursday told an audience of business, community and labor leaders that the time to pass the Senate-passed reform bill is now, and urged the House to do so soon.¶ “Everybody knows our current immigration system is broken; across the political spectrum people understand that,” he said. “We’ve known that for years it’s not smart to invite some of the brightest minds in the world to study here and not start businesses here and we send them back to their home countries to create jobs, invent new products someplace else.”

#### Obama’s political capital key to passage of immigration reform:

Laura Matthews, 10/16/2013 (staff writer, “2013 Immigration Reform Bill: 'I'm Going To Push To Call A Vote,' Says Obama,” <http://www.ibtimes.com/2013-immigration-reform-bill-im-going-push-call-vote-says-obama-1429220>, Accessed 10/17/2013, rwg)

Still, pro-immigration advocates are hopeful they can attain their goal soon. “With more prodding from the president and the American people,” Gutierrez said, “we can get immigration reform legislation passed in the House and signed into law.”

#### Reforming US-Cuba trade laws cause fierce political fights

NY Times 12 (“Easing of Restraints in Cuba Renews Debate on U.S. Embargo”, November 19th, 2012, <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/11/20/world/americas/changes-in-cuba-create-support-for-easing-embargo.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0>)

And Cuba has a long history of tossing ice on warming relations. The latest example is the jailing of Alan Gross, a State Department contractor who has spent nearly three years behind bars for distributing satellite telephone equipment to Jewish groups in Havana. In Washington, Mr. Gross is seen as the main impediment to an easing of the embargo, but there are also limits to what the president could do without Congressional action. The 1992 Cuban Democracy Act conditioned the waiving of sanctions on the introduction of democratic changes inside Cuba. The 1996 Helms-Burton Act also requires that the embargo remain until Cuba has a transitional or democratically elected government. Obama administration officials say they have not given up, and could move if the president decides to act on his own. Officials say that under the Treasury Department’s licensing and regulation-writing authority, there is room for significant modification. Following the legal logic of Mr. Obama’s changes in 2009, further expansions in travel are possible along with new allowances for investment or imports and exports, especially if narrowly applied to Cuban businesses. Even these adjustments — which could also include travel for all Americans and looser rules for ships engaged in trade with Cuba, according to a legal analysis commissioned by the Cuba Study Group — would probably mean a fierce political fight. The handful of Cuban-Americans in Congress for whom the embargo is sacred oppose looser rules. When asked about Cuban entrepreneurs who are seeking more American support, Representative Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, the Florida Republican who is chairwoman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, proposed an even tighter embargo. “The sanctions on the regime must remain in place and, in fact, should be strengthened, and not be altered,” she wrote in an e-mail. “Responsible nations must not buy into the facade the dictatorship is trying to create by announcing ‘reforms’ while, in reality, it’s tightening its grip on its people.”

#### Agriculture industry’s collapsing now---immigration’s key to solve

Alfonso Serrano 12, Bitter Harvest: U.S. Farmers Blame Billion-Dollar Losses on Immigration Laws, Time, 9-21-12, http://business.time.com/2012/09/21/bitter-harvest-u-s-farmers-blame-billion-dollar-losses-on-immigration-laws/

The Broetjes and an increasing number of farmers across the country say that a complex web of local and state anti-immigration laws account for acute labor shortages. With the harvest season in full bloom, stringent immigration laws have forced waves of undocumented immigrants to flee certain states for more-hospitable areas. In their wake, thousands of acres of crops have been left to rot in the fields, as farmers have struggled to compensate for labor shortages with domestic help.¶ “The enforcement of immigration policy has devastated the skilled-labor source that we’ve depended on for 20 or 30 years,” said Ralph Broetje during a recent teleconference organized by the National Immigration Forum, adding that last year Washington farmers — part of an $8 billion agriculture industry — were forced to leave 10% of their crops rotting on vines and trees. “It’s getting worse each year,” says Broetje, “and it’s going to end up putting some growers out of business if Congress doesn’t step up and do immigration reform.”¶ (MORE: Why Undocumented Workers Are Good for the Economy)¶ Roughly 70% of the 1.2 million people employed by the agriculture industry are undocumented. No U.S. industry is more dependent on undocumented immigrants. But acute labor shortages brought on by anti-immigration measures threaten to heap record losses on an industry emerging from years of stiff foreign competition. Nationwide, labor shortages will result in losses of up to $9 billion, according to the American Farm Bureau Federation.

#### Extinction

Lugar 2k Chairman of the Senator Foreign Relations Committee and Member/Former Chair of the Senate Agriculture Committee (Richard, a US Senator from Indiana, is Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and a member and former chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee. “calls for a new green revolution to combat global warming and reduce world instability,” pg online @ http://www.unep.org/OurPlanet/imgversn/143/lugar.html)

In a world confronted by global terrorism, turmoil in the Middle East, burgeoning nuclear threats and other crises, it is easy to lose sight of the long-range challenges. But we do so at our peril. One of the most daunting of them is meeting the world’s need for food and energy in this century. At stake is not only preventing starvation and saving the environment, but also world peace and security. History tells us that states may go to war over access to resources, and that poverty and famine have often bred fanaticism and terrorism. Working to feed the world will minimize factors that contribute to global instability and the proliferation of [WMDs] weapons of mass destruction. With the world population expected to grow from 6 billion people today to 9 billion by mid-century, the demand for affordable food will increase well beyond current international production levels. People in rapidly developing nations will have the means greatly to improve their standard of living and caloric intake. Inevitably, that means eating more meat. This will raise demand for feed grain at the same time that the growing world population will need vastly more basic food to eat. Complicating a solution to this problem is a dynamic that must be better understood in the West: developing countries often use limited arable land to expand cities to house their growing populations. As good land disappears, people destroy timber resources and even rainforests as they try to create more arable land to feed themselves. The long-term environmental consequences could be disastrous for the entire globe. Productivity revolution To meet the expected demand for food over the next 50 years, we in the United States will have to grow roughly three times more food on the land we have. That’s a tall order. My farm in Marion County, Indiana, for example, yields on average 8.3 to 8.6 tonnes of corn per hectare – typical for a farm in central Indiana. To triple our production by 2050, we will have to produce an annual average of 25 tonnes per hectare. Can we possibly boost output that much? Well, it’s been done before. Advances in the use of fertilizer and water, improved machinery and better tilling techniques combined to generate a threefold increase in yields since 1935 – on our farm back then, my dad produced 2.8 to 3 tonnes per hectare. Much US agriculture has seen similar increases. But of course there is no guarantee that we can achieve those results again. Given the urgency of expanding food production to meet world demand, we must invest much more in scientific research and target that money toward projects that promise to have significant national and global impact. For the United States, that will mean a major shift in the way we conduct and fund agricultural science. Fundamental research will generate the innovations that will be necessary to feed the world. The United States can take a leading position in a productivity revolution. And our success at increasing food production may play a decisive humanitarian role in the survival of billions of people and the health of our planet.

Famine is a d-rule

LaFollette 03 [Hugh, Cole Chair in Ethics University of South Florida St. Petersburg, PhD at Vanderbilt University, "World Hunger" Blackwell Companion to Applied Ethics, ed. Ray Frey and Christopher Heath Wellman, Blackwell 2003, http://www.stpt.usf.edu/hhl/papers/World.Hunger.htm]

Those who claim the relatively affluent have this strong obligation must, among other things, show why Hardin's projections are either morally irrelevant or mistaken. A hearty few take the former tack: they claim we have a strong obligation to aid the starving even if we would eventually become malnourished. On this view, to survive on lifeboat earth, knowing that others were tossed overboard into the sea of starvation, would signify an indignity and callousness **worse than extinction** (Watson 1977). **It would be morally preferable to die struggling to create a decent life for all than to continue to live at the expense of the starving.**

### Solvency

#### Human rights issues in Cuba can only be solved by maintaining the embargo

Delgado Apr-13-13 (AJ, “Bill Maher Ignorantly Rants Against The Cuban Embargo, Adding Himself To The List Of Useful Idiots,” Ms. Delgado is a frequent contributor to various political news sites. She holds a Juris Doctor from Harvard Law School and worked for several years as a litigator in New York City. <http://www.mediaite.com/tv/bill-maher-ignorantly-rants-against-the-cuban-embargo-adding-himself-to-the-list-of-useful-idiots/>)

Few stop to realize that it’s the Cuban-Americans who are most anxious to see the embargo someday lifted and to visit their native land — but only once the Cuban regime changes and institutes respect for its people’s human rights. In other words, it is precisely concern for the Cuban people that drives the embargo. Abandoning them for the sake of a sexy vacation spot seems particularly callous and selfish… though one wonders if Bill wouldn’t mind: after all, one can just ignore the dissident being cracked on his skull with a police baton, simply for demanding the right to read Dr. Martin Luther King‘s works, and focus on the nightlife, girls, and cigars instead.¶ But let’s not get bogged down in silly logic and facts to refuse Maher’s points. While Maher and his crew seem to arrogantly speak on behalf of the Cuban people, let’s instead defer to Dr. Oscar Elias Biscet, Cuba’s leading democracy and human rights activist. Does he think the embargo should be lifted? Nope. National Review’s Jay Nordlinger interviewed Dr. Biscet on the matter:¶ It is natural to ask Biscet what he thinks of a contentious issue in the United States: the longstanding sanctions on the Cuban regime, known collectively as “the embargo.” He says, “The embargo has helped the Cuban people both politically and morally.” He wishes that all “free and civilized countries would boycott Cuba, the way they did racist South Africa.” The world made South Africa a pariah state. The American embargo should be lifted, says Biscet, “when the embargo against the Cuban people’s human rights,” imposed by the dictatorship, “is lifted.” He believes that [countries in Europe, Latin America, and North America, such as Canada] have given the dictatorship “life” and “oxygen” for the past 20 years — in other words, since the collapse of the Soviet Union.¶ What hogwash, though! Who needs the words of Dr. Biscet, who has lived in Cuba his whole life and served 25 years in prison for his activism, when we have Bill Maher & Company, the ‘expert panel of the uninformed,’ weighing in? After all, idiots may be idiots but, as Lenin reportedly remarked, they are (especially when pontificating on Cuba) certainly useful. The Cuban propaganda machine is counting on you. Carry on, good soldiers.

#### Lifting the embargo won’t promote democracy in Cuba—they’re already exposed to democracy—exposing them more won’t have any effect

Delgado Apr-13-13 (AJ, “Bill Maher Ignorantly Rants Against The Cuban Embargo, Adding Himself To The List Of Useful Idiots,” Ms. Delgado is a frequent contributor to various political news sites. She holds a Juris Doctor from Harvard Law School and worked for several years as a litigator in New York City. <http://www.mediaite.com/tv/bill-maher-ignorantly-rants-against-the-cuban-embargo-adding-himself-to-the-list-of-useful-idiots/>)

Ah, the tired, naïve ‘exposure’ argument that, if only Americans could freely travel to Cuba in droves, Cubans would see how marvelous and wonderful we are, overthrow their overlords, and democracy would flourish. Costas fails to ponder, however, why it is the constant tourism from Canada and other Western, democratic nations has failed to have this effect. Moreover, Cubans already have a massive amount of exposure to Americans (Cuban-Americans travel frequently to visit immediate family members). They’re well aware of how great America is – it’s precisely why some brave Cubans (risking execution if caught) escape, even swimming in shark-infested waters to reach our shores.

#### Lifting the embargo wouldn’t alleviate Cuba’s economic problems—they have much more to do with Castro policy than anything else

Delgado Apr-13-13 (AJ, “Bill Maher Ignorantly Rants Against The Cuban Embargo, Adding Himself To The List Of Useful Idiots,” Ms. Delgado is a frequent contributor to various political news sites. She holds a Juris Doctor from Harvard Law School and worked for several years as a litigator in New York City. <http://www.mediaite.com/tv/bill-maher-ignorantly-rants-against-the-cuban-embargo-adding-himself-to-the-list-of-useful-idiots/>)

Mention China, and you’ll soon here another embargo-opponent or simpleton (I know, I repeat myself) argument: “Look how capitalism is crushing Communism in China! It would have the same effect in Cuba!” I would advise proponents of this particular argument to back away slowly so as to preserve any future pretense of being somewhat well-read. Here’s why: even the most cursory overview of Chinese policy denotes a strong contrast with Cuba: unlike the Cuban regime, the Chinese government tolerates and even encourages a booming, entrepreneurial domestic market. That is why China has been able to thrive, while Cuba has not. An American embargo has nothing to do with Cuba’s economic failures — the regime’s own Soviet-style policies have destroyed its economy and even decades of trading with a myriad of nations has not solved its problems.

#### Lifting the embargo would lead Cuba to flood the US with cheap cigars, rum, citrus, vegetables, nickel, seafood, biotechnology, and sugar—that kills US businesses especially in agriculture and manufacturing

Suchlicki Jun-00 (“The U.S. Embargo of Cuba,” JAIME SUCHLICKI is Emilio Bacardi Moreau Professor of History **¶** and International Studies and the Director of the Institute for Cuban **¶** and Cuban-American Studies at the University of Miami. He was the **¶** founding Executive Director of the North-South Center. For the past **¶** decade he was also the editor of the prestigious Journal of **¶** Interamerican Studies and World Affairs, <http://www6.miami.edu/iccas/USEmbargo.pdf>)

Trade

- No foreign trade that is independent from the state is permitted in ¶ Cuba.

- Cuba would export to the U.S. most of its products, cigars, rum, ¶ citrus, vegetables, nickel, seafood, biotechnology, etc. Yet, since ¶ all of these products are produced by Cuban state enterprises, with ¶ workers being paid below comparable wages, and Cuba has great ¶ need for dollars, the Cuban government could dump products in the ¶ U.S. market at very low prices, and without regard for cost or ¶ economic rationality.

- Many of these products will compete unfairly with U.S. agriculture ¶ and manufactured products, or with products imported from the ¶ Caribbean and elsewhere.

- If the U.S. were to buy sugar from Cuba, it would be to the ¶ detriment of U.S. or Caribbean producers.

#### The embargo pushes Cuba towards hard decisions towards democracy

Purcell Jun-96 (Susan Kaufman, “The Cuban Illusion: Keeping the Heat on Castro,” Director, Center for Hemispheric Policy, at University of Miami, <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/52043/susan-kaufman-purcell/the-cuban-illusion-keeping-the-heat-on-castro>)

Since the termination of Soviet aid to Cuba, the U.S. embargo on the island has been the key, often-ignored element pushing Castro toward economic and political reform. Lifting the embargo, as Smith suggests, would ease the pressure on Castro and allow him to avoid difficult choices, tighten his grip on power, and halt liberalization.¶ Franco was, and Castro is, a Spanish-speaking dictator, but the similarities end there. Castro wields virtually absolute political power on the island, and today’s Cuba has no private business sector of any significance. In contrast, Franco never obliterated the distinction between public and private life, permitting Spanish interest groups limited autonomy. Cuba is also far more militarized than was Spain under Franco.¶ These differences have implications for U.S. policy toward Cuba. In Spain, nongovernmental groups could benefit from the country’s commerce with other nations. Trade increased the wealth and clout of the private commercial sector, facilitated contacts with democratic societies, and strengthened civil society against the state. In contrast, Castro has pursued only limited economic reform, and his regime, rather than the Cuban people, would be the big winner from looser U.S. restrictions. Cuba’s economy discriminates against its own citizens, who are forbidden to invest. Foreign capital is allowed in only a few sectors of the economy, and private investment in agriculture is unknown. The more relevant analogy for U.S. Cuba policy is Vietnam; Washington relaxed its sanctions against that communist dictatorship only after its economic reform had advanced considerably.

#### Now is key – only keeping the embargo pressures cuba to enact reforms

Bustillo 13 (Mitchell Bustillo, writer for International Policy Digest, Hispanic Heritage Foundation Gold Medallion Winner, and a former United States Senate Page, “Time to Strengthen the Cuban Embargo” <http://www.internationalpolicydigest.org/2013/05/09/time-to-strengthen-the-cuban-embargo/> 5-9-13)

No doubt, it has been a fruitless 50 years since the embargo was enacted. Little has changed as far as democracy and human rights are concerned. To maintain control, Cuba has “managed to offset much of the effects over the years in large part because the Soviets subsidized the island for three decades, because the regime welcomed Canadian, Mexican and European capital after the collapse of the Berlin Wall, and because Venezuela is its new patron,” according to Llosa. However, Venezuela is now undergoing a political transition of its own with the recent death of Hugo Chávez, its president for the past 14 years, and the controversial election of Nicolás Maduro.¶ Despite being Chávez’s handpicked successor, Maduro only won by a narrow margin and will likely be forced to cut spending on social programs and foreign assistance in an effort to stabilize venezuela’s dire economic problems. Therefore, now is the ideal time to take action. Without Venezuela’s support, the Cuban government will assuredly face an economic crisis. Strengthening the embargo to limit U.S. dollars flowing into Cuba would place further pressure on the Cuban government and has the potential to trigger an economic collapse. A change in the Cuban political climate is within reach.¶ According to U.S. Senator Robert Menendez, “Tourism to Cuba is a natural resource, akin to providing refined petroleum products to Iran. It’s reported that 2.5 million tourists visit Cuba – 1.5 million from North America…1 million Canadians…More than 170,000 from England…More than 400,000 from Spain, Italy, Germany, and France combined – All bringing in $1.9 billion in revenue to the Castro regime.” This behavior undermines the embargo, which is why the U.S. should urge other nations to adopt similar policies toward Cuba. A strong and unyielding embargo, supported by the U.S. and its allies, is necessary to incite political change. Furthermore, Sen. Menendez argues, “Those who lament our dependence on foreign oil because it enriches regimes in terrorist states like Iran, should not have a double standard when it comes to enriching a brutal dictatorship like Cuba right here in our own backyard.”¶ If the policy of the U.S. is to challenge these behaviors, then it must also stand up to Cuba. It would be a disservice to squander the progress of the past 50 years when opportunity is looming.

#### Latin American democracy’s a key model for democracy globally

Fauriol & Weintraub 95 – Georges Fauriol, director of the CSIS Americas Program, and Sidney Weintraub, the William E. Simon Chair in Political Economy at CSIS and the Dean Rusk Professor at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas at Austin, Summer 1995, “U.S. Policy, Brazil, and the Southern Cone,” The Washington Quarterly, lexis

The democracy theme also carries much force in the hemisphere today. The State Department regularly parades the fact that all countries in the hemisphere, save one, now have democratically elected governments. True enough, as long as the definition of democracy is flexible, but these countries turned to democracy mostly of their own volition. It is hard to determine if the United States is using the democracy theme as a club in the hemisphere (hold elections or be excluded) or promoting it as a goal. If as a club, its efficacy is limited to this hemisphere, as the 1994 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meeting in Indonesia demonstrated in its call for free trade in that region, replete with nondemocratic nations, by 2020. Following that meeting, Latin Americans are somewhat cynical as to whether the United States really cares deeply about promoting democracy if this conflicts with expanding exports.¶ Yet this triad of objectives -- economic liberalization and free trade, democratization, and sustainable development/ alleviation of poverty -- is generally accepted in the hemisphere. The commitment to the latter two varies by country, but all three are taken as valid. All three are also themes expounded widely by the United States, but with more vigor in this hemisphere than anywhere else in the developing world. Thus, failure to advance on all three in Latin America will compromise progress elsewhere in the world.

#### Extinction

Diamond 95 - Larry Diamond, senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, December 1995, Promoting Democracy in the 1990s, http://wwics.si.edu/subsites/ccpdc/pubs/di/1.htm

OTHER THREATS This hardly exhausts the lists of threats to our security and well-being in the coming years and decades. In the former Yugoslavia nationalist aggression tears at the stability of Europe and could easily spread. The flow of illegal drugs intensifies through increasingly powerful international crime syndicates that have made common cause with authoritarian regimes and have utterly corrupted the institutions of tenuous, democratic ones. Nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons continue to proliferate. The very source of life on Earth, the global ecosystem, appears increasingly endangered. Most of these new and unconventional threats to security are associated with or aggravated by the weakness or absence of democracy, with its provisions for legality, accountability, popular sovereignty, and openness. LESSONS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY The experience of this century offers important lessons. Countries that govern themselves in a truly democratic fashion do not go to war with one another. They do not aggress against their neighbors to aggrandize themselves or glorify their leaders. Democratic governments do not ethnically "cleanse" their own populations, and they are much less likely to face ethnic insurgency. Democracies do not sponsor terrorism against one another. They do not build weapons of mass destruction to use on or to threaten one another. Democratic countries form more reliable, open, and enduring trading partnerships. In the long run they offer better and more stable climates for investment. They are more environmentally responsible because they must answer to their own citizens, who organize to protest the destruction of their environments. They are better bets to honor international treaties since they value legal obligations and because their openness makes it much more difficult to breach agreements in secret. Precisely because, within their own borders, they respect competition, civil liberties, property rights, and the rule of law, democracies are the only reliable foundation on which a new world order of international security and prosperity can be built.

#### Cuba’s environment is protected now, but removal of the embargo destroys it

Dean 07 (Cornelia Dean, writer for New York Times, “Conserving Cuba, After the Embargo” <http://www.nytimes.com/2007/12/25/science/25cuba.html?pagewanted=all&\_r=0> 12-25-07)

Through accidents of geography and history, Cuba is a priceless ecological resource. That is why many scientists are so worried about what will become of it after Fidel Castro and his associates leave power and, as is widely anticipated, the American government relaxes or ends its trade embargo.¶ Cuba has avoided much environmental degradation in recent decades, but now hotel developments are seen extending into the water in Cayo Coco. More Photos >¶ Cuba, by far the region’s largest island, sits at the confluence of the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Its mountains, forests, swamps, coasts and marine areas are rich in plants and animals, some seen nowhere else.¶ And since the imposition of the embargo in 1962, and especially with the collapse in 1991 of the Soviet Union, its major economic patron, Cuba’s economy has stagnated.¶ Cuba has not been free of development, including Soviet-style top-down agricultural and mining operations and, in recent years, an expansion of tourism. But it also has an abundance of landscapes that elsewhere in the region have been ripped up, paved over, poisoned or otherwise destroyed in the decades since the Cuban revolution, when development has been most intense. Once the embargo ends, the island could face a flood of investors from the United States and elsewhere, eager to exploit those landscapes.¶ Conservationists, environmental lawyers and other experts, from Cuba and elsewhere, met last month in Cancún, Mexico, to discuss the island’s resources and how to continue to protect them.¶ Cuba has done “what we should have done — identify your hot spots of biodiversity and set them aside,” said Oliver Houck, a professor of environmental law at Tulane University Law School who attended the conference.¶ In the late 1990s, Mr. Houck was involved in an effort, financed in part by the MacArthur Foundation, to advise Cuban officials writing new environmental laws.¶ But, he said in an interview, “an invasion of U.S. consumerism, a U.S.-dominated future, could roll over it like a bulldozer” when the embargo ends.¶ By some estimates, tourism in Cuba is increasing 10 percent annually. At a minimum, Orlando Rey Santos, the Cuban lawyer who led the law-writing effort, said in an interview at the conference, “we can guess that tourism is going to increase in a very fast way” when the embargo ends.¶ “It is estimated we could double tourism in one year,” said Mr. Rey, who heads environmental efforts at the Cuban ministry of science, technology and environment.

#### Cuba is key to biodiversity – that includes Bicknell’s thrush

Dean 07 (Cornelia Dean, writer for New York Times, “Conserving Cuba, After the Embargo” <http://www.nytimes.com/2007/12/25/science/25cuba.html?pagewanted=all&\_r=0> 12-25-07)

Through accidents of geography and history, Cuba is a priceless ecological resource. That is why many scientists are

About 700 miles long and about 100 miles wide at its widest, Cuba runs from Haiti west almost to the Yucatán Peninsula of Mexico. It offers crucial habitat for birds, like Bicknell’s thrush, whose summer home is in the mountains of New England and Canada, and the North American warblers that stop in Cuba on their way south for the winter.¶ Zapata Swamp, on the island’s southern coast, may be notorious for its mosquitoes, but it is also known for its fish, amphibians, birds and other creatures. Among them is the Cuban crocodile, which has retreated to Cuba from a range that once ran from the Cayman Islands to the Bahamas.¶ Cuba has the most biologically diverse populations of freshwater fish in the region. Its relatively large underwater coastal shelves are crucial for numerous marine species, including some whose larvae can be carried by currents into waters of the United States, said Ken Lindeman, a marine biologist at Florida Institute of Technology.¶ Dr. Lindeman, who did not attend the conference but who has spent many years studying Cuba’s marine ecology, said in an interview that some of these creatures were important commercial and recreational species like the spiny lobster, grouper or snapper.¶ Like corals elsewhere, those in Cuba are suffering as global warming raises ocean temperatures and acidity levels. And like other corals in the region, they reeled when a mysterious die-off of sea urchins left them with algae overgrowth. But they have largely escaped damage from pollution, boat traffic and destructive fishing practices.¶ Diving in them “is like going back in time 50 years,” said David Guggenheim, a conference organizer and an ecologist and member of the advisory board of the Harte Research Institute, which helped organize the meeting along with the Center for International Policy, a private group in Washington.¶ In a report last year, the World Wildlife Fund said that “in dramatic contrast” to its island neighbors, Cuba’s beaches, mangroves, reefs, seagrass beds and other habitats were relatively well preserved. Their biggest threat, the report said, was “the prospect of sudden and massive growth in mass tourism when the U.S. embargo lifts.”

#### Bicknell’s thrush is a keystone species

Kerchner et al 07 (Charles Kerchner, Rubenstein School of Environment and Natural Resources, The University of Vermont; Honzák, Conservation International, Human Dimensions Program, Center for Applied Biodiversity Science; Robin Kemkes, Community Development and Applied Economics, The University of Vermont; Amanda Richardson, Community Development and Applied Economics, The University of Vermont; Jason Townsend, Conservation Biology Program, SUNY – College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse; and Christopher C. Rimmer, Vermont Center for Ecostudies, “Designing spatially explicit incentive programs for habitat conservation: A case study¶ of the Bicknell's thrush wintering grounds” <http://www.vtecostudies.org/PDF/Kerchner%20et%20al.%20BITH%20Ecol%20Econ%202010.pdf> 10-14-07)

Deforestation has a signiﬁcant impact on ecosystem integrity¶ worldwide (Achard et al., 2002; Nepstad et al., 1999), including the¶ Dominican Republic. Ecological consequences of disturbance have¶ been well documented (Vitousek et al., 1997; Curran et al., 2004),¶ which include impacts on keystone species, such as the Bicknell's¶ thrush (Rimmer et al. 2001). Multiple studies have shown that winter¶ habitat quality and availability limit populations of migratory songbirds and that alteration of winter habitat can lead to population¶ declines (e.g., Sherry and Holmes, 1996; Marra et al., 1993; Norris et¶ al., 2004), as may be the case for Bicknell's thrush Townsend et al., in¶ press). Therefore, to stabilize or increase Bicknell's thrush populations¶ immediate action must take place to conserve winter habitat,¶ especially on private property in the eastern Cordillera Septentrional¶ of the Dominican Republic.

#### Keystone species are key to biodiversity

Tews et al 04 (J. Tews, Institute of Biochemistry and Biology, Plant

Ecology and Nature Conservation, University¶ of Potsdam; U. Brose, Department¶ of Biology, Romberg Tiburon Center, San¶ Francisco State University; V. Grimm, Department of Ecological Modelling,¶ Center for Environmental Research Leipzig-Halle; K. Tielbo¨rger, Institute of Biochemistry and Biology, Plant¶ Ecology and Nature Conservation, University¶ of Potsdam; M. C. Wichmann, Institute of Biochemistry and Biology, Plant¶ Ecology and Nature Conservation, University¶ of Potsdam; M. Schwager, Institute of Biochemistry and Biology, Plant¶ Ecology and Nature Conservation, University¶ of Potsdam; F. Jeltsch, Institute of Biochemistry and Biology, Plant¶ Ecology and Nature Conservation, University¶ of Potsdam, “Animal species diversity driven by habitat¶ heterogeneity/diversity: the importance¶ of keystone structures” <http://www.mcwichmann.de/Documents/Tews%20et%20al.%20(2004)%20J.%20Biogeogr1.pdf> 2004)

The majority of studies found a positive correlation between¶ habitat heterogeneity/diversity and animal species diversity. However, empirical¶ support for this relationship is drastically biased towards studies of vertebrates¶ and habitats under anthropogenic inﬂuence. In this paper, we show that¶ ecological effects of habitat heterogeneity may vary considerably between species¶ groups depending on whether structural attributes are perceived as heterogeneity¶ or fragmentation. Possible effects may also vary relative to the structural variable¶ measured. Based upon this, we introduce a classiﬁcation framework that may be¶ used for across-studies comparisons. Moreover, the effect of habitat heterogeneity¶ for one species group may differ in relation to the spatial scale. In several studies,¶ however, different species groups are closely linked to ‘keystone structures’ that¶ determine animal species diversity by their presence. Detecting crucial keystone¶ structures of the vegetation has profound implications for nature conservation¶ and biodiversity management.

#### Biodiversity loss leads to extinction

Diaz et al 06 (Diaz S, Professor of Community and Ecosystems Ecology at Córdoba National University; Joseph Fargione, lead scientist for The Nature Conservancy's North America conservation region; F. Stuart Chapin III, professor of Ecology at the Department of Biology and Wildlife of the Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska; and David Tilman, Regents Professor and McKnight Presidential Chair in Ecology at the University of Minnesota, “Biodiversity Loss Threatens Human Well-Being” <http://www.plosbiology.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pbio.0040277> 8-15-06)

The diversity of life on Earth is dramatically affected by human alterations of ecosystems [1]. Compelling evidence now shows that the reverse is also true: biodiversity in the broad sense affects the properties of ecosystems and, therefore, the benefits that humans obtain from them. In this article, we provide a synthesis of the most crucial messages emerging from the latest scientific literature and international assessments of the role of biodiversity in ecosystem services and human well-being.¶ Human societies have been built on biodiversity. Many activities indispensable for human subsistence lead to biodiversity loss, and this trend is likely to continue in the future. We clearly benefit from the diversity of organisms that we have learned to use for medicines, food, fibers, and other renewable resources. In addition, biodiversity has always been an integral part of the human experience, and there are many moral reasons to preserve it for its own sake. What has been less recognized is that biodiversity also influences human well-being, including the access to water and basic materials for a satisfactory life, and security in the face of environmental change, through its effects on the ecosystem processes that lie at the core of the Earth's most vital life support systems (Figure 1).